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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A PAPER OF JUST CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, LITERARY INTELLIGENCE AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE
AND, VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Parvience's Card Photographs,
are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market street.

Houses and Lots at Auction.
The Lot 60x150, No. 26 Sampson street, Second ward, Allegheny, with two good Brick Dwellings, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, 20th, at 5 o'clock.

Spring Dress Goods.
We will offer, commencing Tuesday, (to-morrow,) One Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of yet desirable Dress Goods, at the greatest bargains ever offered in the city—Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Universalist Fair
and Festival open every night this week at City Hall.

Prints,
Good and Fast Colors, 18¾c; the very best, at 25c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

B's, B's, B's.
Recorders, Registers and Romancers keep their skin soft and smooth by using Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. Name stamped on each bar.

At 25 Cents,
extra quality Shirting Muslin, at Barker a Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Public Sale of Harness.
On account of the manufacturers declining business, a stock of Single and Double, Heavy and Light Harness now on hand at the Factory, No. 80, west side of Allegheny Diamond, and above Wilson's Livery Stable, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock.

The Cholera.
Dr. Bigelow, a noted physician, in Boston says: "From our past observations I do not believe that the cholera, should it appear in this country, will be likely to trouble New England as it is to visit the mountainous districts of the South and West. Among all the different remedies advertised there are none that act so promptly as an antidote to this malignious poison, and which give vigor and strength, like Dr. Boisak's Calcium Bitters and Blood Pills. The Blood will act directly on the liver, causing it to throw off the deleterious matter and the Bitters restore the appetite and invigorate the whole system, thoroughly keeping off or terrible scourge, cholera.

And Still They Come.
Three more counties sold on Saturday for "Powers Internal Revenue"—Lawrence county, Pa., and Jefferson and Harrison, Ohio. See advertisement of J. N. Hidden, in another column.

The Daily Commercial

Real Estate Exempted from Taxation—What the Counties Will Gain.

The act to amend the revenue laws of the State, which has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature with singular unanimity, is now in the hands of the Governor for his signature. The people are directly indebted to Governor Curtin for this relief, and its success in the Legislature is a fitting reward for the persevering efforts of M. S. Quay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, aided by State Treasurer Kemble. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has obtained from the files of the auditor general the following figures, showing what each county will gain by exempting real estate from taxation. The statement is based upon the assessment made three years ago, and the amounts named are therefore much less than they would be if the estimate was made now. The statement of gain is as follows:

Adams.....	$12,317	Juniata.....	$ 7,681
Allegheny.....	74,067	Lancaster.....	59,977
Armstrong.....	6,897	Lawrence.....	9,554
Beaver.....	9,993	Lebanon.....	25,859
Bedford.....	7,227	Lehigh.....	21,152
Berks.....	59,001	Luzerne.....	21,982
Blair.....	10,740	Lycoming.....	12,267
Bradford.....	12,967	Mercer.....	13,230
Bucks.....	46,567	McKean.....	2,048
Butler.....	9,104	Mifflin.....	4,363
Cambria.....	4,521	Monroe.....	4,309
Cameron.....	1,924	Montgomery.....	46,345
Carbon.....	4,716	Montour.....	5,275
Centre.....	8,421	Northampton.....	30,721
Chester.....	50,682	Northumberland..	18,918
Clarion.....	4,716	Perry.....	8,093
Clinton.....	8,485	Philadelphia.....	456,694
Columbia.....	7,227	Pike.....	1,858
Crawford.....	8,945	Potter.....	2,331
Cumberland.....	10,350	Schuylkill.....	31,556
Dauphin.....	30,777	Snyder.....	7,233
Delaware.....	38,621	Somerset.....	7,758
Elk.....	2,580	Sullivan.....	2,065
Erie.....	11,480	Susquehanna.....	6,882
Fayette.....	9,034	Tioga.....	5,133
Franklin.....	14,253	Union.....	15,463
Fulton.....	2,277	Venango.....	4,040
Greene.....	5,561	Warren.....	3,852
Huntingdon.....	507	Washington.....	27,944
Indiana.....	8,246	Wayne.....	3,097
Jefferson.....	12,708	Westmoreland.....	29,194
Juniata.....	6,887	Wyoming.....	2,319
Lancaster.....	3,186	York.....	29,961

It is estimated that the tax received from the counties under the new act will amount to about $1,000,000, railroad and transportation companies about the same.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

In the United Circuit Court in New York, on Saturday, the case of Robert Martin, the alleged mutineer, and the ship Shipman, was decided that the evidence taken before the commission was not sufficient to hold the prisoner on trial, and he was discharged.

A fleet of seven ocean steamers sailed from the port of New York on Saturday.

Advices from China say that the arrival of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister, in Japan, had caused much excitement. Advices from the throne to Prince Kung, who has heretofore presided at the opening of the Chinese Imperial Empire to foreign intercourse. It is thought new efforts will be made to open these ports to the foreign trade.

A fire in Georgetown, D. C., on Friday evening, destroyed a number of wooden buildings, and slightly damaged the steamship Baltimore, of the New York and Washington line.

The billiard tournament in Memphis is still progressing. In the English game played on Friday evening by Messrs. Rhodes and Kavanagh, Rhodes was victorious by sixty points.

The issue of national currency for the week ending Saturday amounted to $178,400. The aggregate amount issued up to this date is $255,000,000.

An order has just been issued by the Secretary of War, as follows: The Department Commanders will detail confidential staff officers, officers selected and appointed to act as such, receive officers of subsistence in the volunteer service at all posts or stations occupied by regular troops, or by garrisons composed of regiments and volunteers, from any State, Brigade, except in regularly established subsistence departments." The officers so relieved will be ordered to their respective places of service.

The ice on Saturday made sad havoc among the shipping about New York. The ship Ener was struck by heavy ice and sunk. She had a cargo of tobacco, cotton, and naval stores. Many of the ferry boats were severely damaged, while others were withdrawn.

The Spanish *World's* Vera Cruz dispatches, the last inst., state that there was great activity in French military affairs at Vera Cruz, but of a character to indicate an early evacuation of the country by the Imperialists. There is a rumor that the Imperialists had already been compelled to surrender Tampico, though the account of a severe attack by the republicans in the vicinity of that city comes by way of New Orleans.

The messenger of the United States Express company, while descending a perpendicular set part of a building on Third street about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, was robbed of $900, nearly all the contents of the safe—the fact that the package which the messenger went to deliver, and which was left by a robber in the basement of the building, made her suspicious circumstances, it is evident at the robbery was previously planned.

The *World's* special says: A communication will be sent to Congress on Monday, the 19th inst., by the Treasury Department, showing at from April 1st, 1865, to February 1st, 1866, twenty-eight millions of dollars, of all kinds of taxes, have been received from the Southern States.

The report of the commissioners appointed by General Weitzel to investigate the Bagdad fire shows conclusively that no United States troops were concerned in it, that the said officer and General Crawford is charged with being its instigator and director. The testimony taken by the commissioners is very extensive.

According to reports from New Orleans to Friday, the 16th inst., indications continue of a heavy emigration to Texas from the Southern States, especially in the spring. Below the town of Thalo, on the Brazos, in central Texas, large portions of plantations are entirely occupied by these new comers.

A gentleman just returned from Richmond reports that the military order prohibiting the wearing of the gray, adorned with rebel buttons, is in force in that city, but not strictly carried out. One of the weapons carried by the patrol is a formidable bayonet of eighteen inches in length, to be used upon whomever any "unreconstructed" rebel in gilt buttons makes his appearance in the streets.

A prominent citizen of Pittsburgh is favorably spoken of in connection with the Governorship of the Territory of Arizona. He is urged for the position by the entire delegation of the Union members of the House from Pennsylvania, and fully indorsed by Senators Cowan and Cameron.

The Fenians held a grand meeting at Washington, D. C., Saturday evening, 17th inst., at which Generals Meagher and Roberts made speeches in favor of Ireland.

The House Naval Committee left Washington on Friday night for Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining League Island Navy Yard and Depot, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The Norristown *Independent* thinks that Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny, who has so long and ably represented that grand old district in Congress, will be the Union candidate for Governor, in opposition to Hon. Hiester Clymer, to which our contemporary, it will be easy to tell which ticket will win—to wit, the one that has *More head on*.

How, Thos. Hoge, senatorial, and Col. L. S. Hodges, representative, have been elected delegates to the State Convention by the Union Executive Committee of Venango county.

The Reading *Journal* says: The Republicans of Berks will hold a meeting next Saturday, to choose one Senatorial and three Representative delegates to the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 7th prox. We hope they will be instructed. Let these be intelligent men, and allow them to be governed by what they consider the good of the party and the fitness of the candidates upon a comparison of views with the delegates from the other parts of the State, and by nothing else.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

General Lee Before the Reconstruction Committee.

Admission of Tennessee Members Not Decided.

BROOKS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE

Receptions by the French Legation.

Evasion of the Revenue Laws on the Lakes.

ISSUE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Large Entries of Public Lands.

Speech Making in the House.

Freedmen's Bureau Bill to be Returned to Congress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 17.

General Robert E. Lee

Appeared this afternoon before the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction. His evidence was given to the Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Conklin, of New York, and Blow, of Missouri, who have the State of Virginia under consideration. On entering the room where the full committee were in session, but three members out of a dozen present spoke to the witness, whosemead to notice the fact. He was soon taken before the Sub-Committee, where his examination proceeded at length, though it did not elicit any prominent statement beyond what might have been anticipated from the well known position of the witness. He was quite reticent, and did not volunteer any remark beyond the proper answer to the questions put to him. He said that so far as he had opportunities for learning, the people of Virginia had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and were anxious for a restored unity in the Union. When asked for a question, he is said to have intimated that the feeling for the Union was much stronger just after the close of the war than now, for there appeared to him to be some impatience among the people that men who had not been identified with the war in the South shall be prevented from representing the States in Congress. He declared that there was a disposition to treat the freedmen as well for their own interests as that of the white people. He expressed a decided hope that the Government might endure for all time, and regarded the course of President Johnson and General Grant towards the South as liberal and humane. It was plain to the Committee that General Lee found himself in a very unpleasant position, and he did not communicate very freely. A crowd awaited his appearance from the committee room, and followed him through the rotunda down the avenue to his hotel. A large number of people have called on him, but he avoids, as far as possible, all publicity.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction Had the case of Tennessee before them again this afternoon, but they have not agreed to report on it to the House, as was telegraphed last night to New York. The joint resolution which was considered to day, provides for the admission of Tennessee on the ground of the assumption that Congress shall find her Congress to be republican in form, that her State government is loyal, and that her representatives elected are loyal men and were duly elected. There was a very fair prospect until to-day that this resolution, involving these points, would be reported to the Senate and House, but it has been recommitted to a sub-committee for an amendment, which, it is believed, will require the State to extend the elective franchise to the colored men before the State is allowed representation in Congress.

The Contested Seat

Of James Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, is exciting great interest before the House Committee of Elections. The evidence makes two large printed volumes, and the arguments have already occupied one week, and will probably cover several days of the next one.

The French Legation

Intend giving another grand reception here during Lent, by special request of the Emperor. The edict puzzles the fashionable world of Washington not a little.

The Agricultural Societies

Of ten States have memorialized the President and Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Rooms of the White House

Were thronged again to-day with callers upon the President. The number of Senators and Representatives who called was unusually large. Among those who had an audience with the President was Bishop Early, presiding officer of the late Alexandria Conference. A number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, headed by Senator Buckalew, called upon the President this morning.

Evading Revenue Laws.

Hon. H. Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, has been apprised that large quantities of goods are brought into the country, free of duty, by steamboats and other vessels on the lakes. These goods are consigned to persons in Canada or provision and liquors, and on pretense of having an overstock, sell to persons in the United States. It is contemplated to so frame the law as to meet the peculiarities of this method of evasion.

Property Claims.

Advices from Alabama, received at the Freedmen's Bureau, state that the Selma Iron Works had presented a claim to Maj. Gen. Thomas for a refund of the property sold by the United States Treasury Agent, belonging to that company. Gen. Thomas referred the claim to the Attorney-General, instructing the department to restrain the delivery of that part of the property to which the claim referred, upon which Wood's Rolling Mill was situated, and the matter is now being adjusted.

The Issue of National Currency

By the Treasury Department, for the week ending to-day, amounts to $1,783,895. The total amount issued up to date is $254,890,275.

Internal Revenue Receipts

To-day were $616,720 71, and for the week, $4,228,406 88.

Large Sales of Public Lands.

From all parts of the western country the General Land Office receives notices of the rapid disposal of public lands. During last month the following lands were entered at the homestead actual settlement: At Traverse City, Mich., 3,156 acres; at Omaha, Nebraska, 2,111, and at St. Cloud, Minnesota, 2,318 acres.

The House

Was in session as usual for purposes of debate. Only some twenty members were present, with about one hundred spectators. The following bills were made, by Messrs. Cook, of Illinois, Lawrence, of Ohio, and Kelley, of Illinois, on reconstruction. All three opposed the present re-admission of Southern members.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

There appears to be a perfect belief in Congressional and other circles to-night, that the President will return to Congress on Monday next Freedmen's Bureau bill, suggesting certain modifications before he can approve of it.

Petitions for the Removal of the Commissioner of Customs—Mail Service in Texas—Unfounded Rumors—The Fenian Demonstration—Significant Resolutions—Fractional Currency Issued—Satisfactory Reports as to the Freedmen, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON.

The President and Secretary of the Interior have received copies of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kansas, and by the Union League, wherein the executive is asked to appoint a competent man to supervise the Department of Agriculture, and to carry out the recommendations are on file from ten of the leading States of the North.

DEFECTIVE MAIL SERVICE.

Advices received from the Postoffice Department within a few days, indicate that the mail service of Texas is not yet sufficient for the necessities of that state. Upon the coast the Department is depending for the carrying of postal matter upon Government transports, which are running very irregularly, and disarranging and unsettling all the mails for that region of country. Negotiations have been pending with prominent capitalists and steamship companies in New York to establish a line of steamers for this respect, but thus far the Department has deemed the proposals too high for the amount of service offered.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

A report has recently been circulated, to the effect that Captain Horace James, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and others had been brutally murdered by rebels in North Carolina. In reply to a letter from Gen. Fullerton, Col. Whittlesey, Commissioner of Freedmen for that State, telegraphs that there is no truth in the statement, and that Captain James, and no other officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, is in danger from rebels. Reports like this, and that of the death of Colcand in Mississippi, at the hands of rebels, are becoming too plenty for credence. Investigation by the Committee of Fifteen in regard to them is to have been started, for effect against the lately rebellious people, on the Reconstruction Committee. The committee itself has come to disbelieve them, they are so common.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held last night, and addressed by George Francis Train, Major Tooly, R. Doran Killian and Hon. Messrs. Rogers, of New Jersey, and Horan, of Missouri. Letters were read from Michael Boyle and Capt. Mechaffery, dated at the Dry Tortugas, where they are confined on charges against her Majesty's Government, from which it appears that United States Consul Faulkner and Minister Adams declined to interfere in behalf. Capt. Mc afferty had served in the rebel army, and subsequently taken the sinuosity oath. The meeting passed resolutions declaring the replies of these functionaries insulting to the prisoners, and ignoring all the claims they had to be entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, and also requesting the President to insist on a proper representation of American opinion and principles at the Court of St. James, and different Consulates throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. A Committee was appointed to communicate these resolutions to the President. Resolutions were also offered denouncing the action of the British Government in condemning to penal servitude citizens of the United States, who went upon private business to Europe, and who had committed no overt act against any country. The resolutions focused in part the basis of animated and earnest speeches. In the course of the evening a resolution was adopted declaring that the Monroe doctrine was a swindle on American nationality.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY ISSUED.

During last week, three hundred thousand dollars in fractional currency were issued to the National Banks, and three thousand dollars to Assistant Treasurers and others. There is still an urgent demand for more, especially in the Southern States. The Printing Bureau is instructed to print one hundred dollars daily of all denominations, until further orders.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

During last week, seven al interesting reports were received from the agents or the President's Bureau in the different parts of the South regarding freedmen and their late masters. As a general thing they are favorable, notwithstanding the great opposition to the system of paid labor, the condition of affairs is very encouraging.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

It is ascertained from a gentleman editorially connected with the Richmond *Examiner*, that the late military order suppressing that journal has been revoked, and that the publication of the paper will be immediately resumed.

JUBILEE SERMON.

The second of the series of the "Jubilee Sermons" prepared by distinguished divines of different Christian denominations, was to-day delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Adams, of New York, at the Capitol, on the subject of the advantages of a written revelation.

Highly Interesting.

Fenian Parade on St. Patrick's Day—Arrival—Havana Items—House Burned, &c., &c.

FENIAN PARADE.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Fenians in this city and Brooklyn, to the number of 20,000, will parade under Col. O'Mahony on St. Patrick's day.

ARRIVED.

The steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool on the 27th, has arrived.

HAVANA ITEMS.

A Havana letter reports the arrival on the 8th of a French transport with troops *en route* to France.

The same letter contradicts on oath write the statement that Mr. Seward had an interview with an aid of Maximilian. The writer believes that no such person has been at Havana.

FIRE.

The splendid residence of Howard Potter was burned to-day. Loss fifty thousand dollars. Insured for forty thousand dollars.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-day was devoted to speech making.

Mr. ELIOT, of Illinois, argued that the power of recognizing the seceded States, rested with Congress. When the military power can safely be withdrawn, and these States remain peaceably in the Union of their own accord, and not by force, and the Union men and freedmen do not require a military force to protect them, the civil courts should be recognized. But no military power could set aside the constitutional and judicial decisions of States fully in the Union. While these acts were necessary, the Southern States should not be recognized.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining military power and control thereof, and that the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for enforcing the martial law for the protection of Union citizens and freedmen in those States.

Mr. LAWRENCE then maintained that the ordinances of secession were void, that no State was out of the Union, that the lawful State government was destroyed in the rebel States, that when rebel governments were overthrown the people were left without State government, that it is the duty of Congress to guarantee a republican government to every State, and to do this was not to be a lawful State government. Traitors would if once control them, and the nation would be imposed upon. It was only when it would be safe to admit representatives, if the President should not deem it safe to reconstruct, would they be admitted. Under the Constitution, each House was the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. Congress had the right to admit or exclude from its own legislative halls whomsoever it pleased. Congress had the right to guarantee a republican form of government to every State, and to judge of the fact. Congress had the right to admit or exclude Senators and Representatives from the States lately in rebellion, and in repelling hostile invasion. The amount appropriated is $6,715,089 65, and it is provided that a commission shall first examine and approve all the vouchers for the outlay of the State of Missouri before any payment shall be made. The bill provides likewise, that the amount of the direct tax due to the United States, being $761,127 33, shall be deducted from the aggregate indebtedness.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill

Was delivered to the President on the 13th. The constitutional ten days are, of course, up on the 23d, but as Sunday is a *dies non* in legislative matters, the 24th will be included. The intimation, therefore, that the bill will be returned to Congress to-morrow is hardly probable.

The British Minister

Is still in conference with the Committee on Ways and Means relative to reciprocal legislation with Canada.

Gen. Lee is still in town to-day, and attended church.

A Large Fenian Meeting

Was held here last night, at which George Francis Train presided. Minister Adams was severely censured for not interfering in behalf of Fenians in prison in Ireland. A Committee was appointed to wait on the President.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Opening of the British Parliament.

Queen's Speech Delivered on the 6th.

Tributes to the Memory of Palmerston

Condition of Affairs in Ireland.

Epidemics in the Brazilian Armies.

Munificent Donation to London Poor.

Increase of the Cattle Plague.

FRENCH PRESS ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Dispatches Sent to America.

HALIFAX, February 18.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th, has arrived here with three days' later news.

Lisbon telegram of the 1st reports the arrival of two American war steamers in the Tagus.

The English Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on the 6th. The Lord Chancellor stated in the Queen's speech that the relations with Foreign Powers continued friendly, and that as soon as the members were all sworn, her Majesty would communicate the cause for calling Parliament together. In the House of Commons Mr. Denison was re-elected Speaker without opposition. He was conducted to the chair having warmly eulogized by the leaders on both sides of the House. Tributes to the memory of Palmerston were also paid by Speaker Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. The formal proceedings would be completed by the communication of the Queen's speech.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—The Dublin *Gazette* has issued a proclamation placing the county of Kilkenny, parts of Armagh, Queens, and Tipperary under the operation of the coercence preservation act. A deputation from Galway has waited on the Lord Lieutenant to petition for military protection. They argue that against a possible hostile landing at that point. Lord Wodehouse declined to accede to their such landing, but promised to represent the matter to the Government.

The Brazilian army of one hundred thousand men. The allied army, under President Mitre, was expected to cross the Parana. Heavy rains were daily sending recruits to the river Plate. The army in Corrientes numbers 40,000. The Paraguayans are carrying the war into Entre Ri-petra, awaiting the approach of the enemy. A battle was considered imminent. The small-pox, fever and dysentery were very destructive among the Paraguayan troops and allied army. It was estimated that 20,000 had died. Lopez pos-a's for peace, the fundamental basis of which is not the expulsion of Lopez from Paraguay or any change in the government. The Monte Video Government and the Civilian Executive of Paraguay was considered favorable.

The United States frigate Colorado, the flagship of Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st ult., from Naples. She left Cadiz on the 21st.

The London *Times* announces in the most eulogistic terms, that Mr. Peabody has increased his previous munificent donation for the benefit of the London poor by one hundred thousand pounds, making a total gift of a quarter of a million pounds sterling. The *Times* is unable in adequate terms to express its admiration of this noble act of generosity, and says that no gift of money though not perhaps the most admirable characteristic, is itself sufficient to render any expression of gratitude inadequate. The act stands by the most splendid act of munificence on record.

The Dublin police seized in a building formerly used as a stable, in Longford Lane, nearly five hundred pikes, and about fifty stand of arms. Small seizures of arms are also reported in private houses. An influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 3d, at the Rotunda, to relieve distress. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the Fenian conspiracy had produced a feeling of well founded alarm, and it was the duty of the Government to use the most effective measures to crush it, and afford full protection to loyal and well disposed citizens. Another resolution calls on the Government to increase the military force in Ireland. Both were passed unanimously.

On the evening of the 31st ult., during the levee at the Viceregal Lieutenant's drawing room, several troops of cavalry were placed in various parts of the city. The military in garrison at the Curragh were doubled. The Fenians, however, did not assemble as was expected, and the crowds in Dublin during the levee and drawing rooms was peaceable.

The commission for the trial of Fenians was adjourned on February 21 until the 19th.

Another batch of five hundred soldiers passed through Liverpool on the second instant, for Dublin.

The cattle plague returns for the week ending the 27th ult., show that the disease attacked to be nearly twelve thousand, against ten thousand the previous week.

Sir Edwin Landy having declined the presidency of the Royal Academy, Mr. Francis Grant was elected president.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals actively discuss the Mexican question.

The *Constitutionnel* defends the position of the French Government, and is evidently inspired by foreign officers. It seeks to dissipate the doubts which have arisen in the public mind on the subject of the correspondence with the United States. The *Constitutionnel* says the Imperial Government will never yield to intimidation, and no excitement, whether it exists at home or abroad, will make the Government relax in his habitual solicitude for the moral and material interests in the country. Despatches from Mexico will return precisely on the conditions mentioned in the speech from the throne, namely, without endangering the French interests we have gone to defend in those distant countries. The *Constitutionnel* expresses the belief that the Americans will conform to the law of non-intervention, and concludes as follows: Finally, none of the dark forebodings by which public opinion is sought to be alarmed will be realized. The peace of the United States will not be disturbed, and we affirm boldly that the French interest in Mexico will never be endangered.

The *Pays* states that M. Delaracerney, who had left for the United States, is the bearer of dispatches of a pacific character, recommending categorically of the American Government, whether it means to regard a protracted occupation of Mexico as hostile.

The *Moniteur*, in reference to the publication of the debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, says if the pressboard fall into the excesses which formerly aimed at the dignity of public powers and injured the liberty of the citizen, action could exercise the right conferred on it by law.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of 3,500,000 francs. The Bourse was firm. Rentes 67 50c.

SPAIN.—The ministry had presented a bill to Congress subjecting the press and political associations to very stringent regulations.

General Prim had arrived at Lisbon.

The Italian privateer Independencia arrived in the Tagus on the 3d. The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz on the 1st for Havana, sailed under escort of a frigate.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—There was better feeling at the Stock Exchange on the 2d. Consols received a quarter per cent., and the administration could exercise the right conferred on it by law.

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LONDON MONEY MARKET—There was better feeling at the Stock Exchange on the 2d. Consols received a quarter per cent., and most other securities participated in the improvement. The discount market was unchanged. The rate remains 3 per cent.

It is stated that the Catalone deputies to Congress will call on the Government to issue letters of marque against Chilian vessels.

The London *Times* remarks that Spain strenuously objected to accept the declaration of the Congress of Paris in favor of abolishing privateering, and now that republics have turned privateers, the very last time will enable the Chilian government to commission such a fleet of privateers that Spain's commerce will be impossible, and even vessels of war will be in danger of being captured singly.

The *Times* finds another and more vigorous diplomatic effort should be made at mediation.

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RECONSTRUCTION.

THE CASE OF TENNESSEE.

Important Action of the Reconstruction Committee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1866.

The action of the joint committee of fifteen on Reconstruction is more important. They had up the Tennessee question, and considered the acts of the sub-committee on the subject. At this session the following proposition was discussed, which had been reported to the full committee on the previous day:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House, in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee shall be entitled to representation in Congress in the United States of America, on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatsoever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representation is apportioned according to an actual enumeration of inhabitants, Tennessee shall be entitled to eight Representatives in the House.

The sub-committee having the case of Tennessee under consideration, reported substantially to the full committee of fifteen the following facts: That after due investigation they find that a majority of the people of Tennessee are desirous of being restored to the Union under a State organization; that on the 8th of January, 1865, a convention of the people was held at Nashville, which adopted a constitution, and which was duly submitted to the people and ratified by them at an election on the 22d of February following; that in January, 1865, the Governor and Legislature were duly elected under that Constitution by a vote of about forty thousand citizens of the State; that said Constitution is republican in form, and not inconsistent with the laws of the land; that congress has been duly organized and constituted in the State, and are exercising their functions, and that all the Legislative and Judicial officers in that State are severally bound by an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that said Legislature has chosen two Senators and has appointed Representatives in accordance with the existing laws of Congress; and further, that at the legal time the people duly elected eight Representatives to the Thirty-ninth Congress by a vote of nearly 75,000; that said persons of Tennessee are loyal men, memorialized Congress to be admitted under the Constitution which they have adopted. The sub-committee submitted for consideration the facts given above. The full committee considered this yesterday and recommitted it to the sub-committee after debate, with instructions to require the State to have inserted in her constitution a clause providing for the equality of all of her people, and for the prohibition of the payment of the rebel debt. There was a great diversity of opinion as to whether the above so-called enabling act assumed that Tennessee was not now in the Union.

Disloyal Newspapers.

Important Order from Gen. Grant.

Papers Uttering Seditious Sentiments to be Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The following circular letter to commanders of military departments was issued yesterday by Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, February 17, 1866.

You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government or any of its branches, and state whether such papers is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of the different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

[Signed] T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEBT OF MISSOURI.

Freedmen's Bureau Bill Again

Reciprocal Legislation With Canada.

Grand Fenian Demonstration.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

The Richmond Examiner

Richmond papers of yesterday contain the following: By authority of the President of the United States, the publication of the Richmond *Examiner* is resumed, and the next number in order will be published on next Monday morning, the 19th instant.

Missouri to be Reimbursed.

The Senate Committee of Military Affairs and the Militia having had under consideration a bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, report the same back with a unanimous recommendation in favor of its passage. This is a bill designed to reimburse the State of Missouri for money expended in equipping, subsisting and paying militia troops called into service to act in concert with the United States forces and under the authority of the United States officers, in maintaining the peace against guerrilla bands, and in repelling hostile invasion. The amount appropriated is $6,715,089 65, and it is provided that a commission shall first examine and approve all the vouchers for the outlay of the State of Missouri before any payment shall be made. The bill provides likewise, that the amount of the direct tax due to the United States, being $761,127 33, shall be deducted from the aggregate indebtedness.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill

Was delivered to the President on the 13th. The constitutional ten days are, of course, up on the 23d, but as Sunday is a *dies non* in legislative matters, the 24th will be included. The intimation, therefore, that the bill will be returned to Congress to-morrow is hardly probable.

The British Minister

Is still in conference with the Committee on Ways and Means relative to reciprocal legislation with Canada.

Gen. Lee is still in town to-day, and attended church.

A Large Fenian Meeting

Was held here last night, at which George Francis Train presided. Minister Adams was severely censured for not interfering in behalf of Fenians in prison in Ireland. A Committee was appointed to wait on the President.

MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN'S TREASURY EMPTY.

Imperialists Living from Hand to Mouth.

Forced Loan to be Resorted to.

Napoleon's Agent Made Finance Minister.

Thousands of Mexicans Executed.

Reported Imperial Successes—Progress of the Republicans in the Pacific States—Recruiting for the Liberal Army in Vera Cruz—The French Soldiers Not So Anxious for War With the United States—Rumored Capture of Monterey—Affairs of the Rebellious Colonists—Murders near Brownsville, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 18.—A City of Mexico letter of the 2d and Vera Cruz letter of the 6th, to the *Herald*, contain items of interest.

The great ogre which at present stands the most threatening in the presence of Maximilian, is an empty treasury, and the money question is just now one of life or death to the imperial establishment, second in importance only to the wrath of the American Government and people. The Imperial exchequer is absolutely exhausted, and whence to replenish it, is a matter which is puzzling all the wise men of the Empire, but which none of them can solve. The Ministers are said to have confessed that the very existence of the Government depends on the procurement of a loan of one hundred millions of dollars, for which negotiations are being prosecuted in Paris. They are now living from hand to mouth, and to such a strait was Maximilian reduced, that by instructions from France he was loaned three hundred thousand dollars by Marshal Bazaine out of the French funds, on condition of its speedy re-payment. The annual revenue of the Government from all sources is about twenty million dollars, while the expenditures during the past year were forty-two million dollars, much of it going for imperial shows and entertainments, the latter fact does not escape the notice of the people. It is hinted that if the Paris negotiations fail, a general forced loan will be resorted to, and this, it is apprehended, will lead to an uprising of the people. All this in a country that remains in the world in war, famine and the Imperialists are recently gave accounts of additional discoveries of inexhaustible gold deposits in the State of Michoacan.

M. Langlais, Napoleon's agent, has accepted the position of Finance Minister in Maximilian's cabinet.

The present effective strength of the Imperial army is set down at 20,000 men. Maximilian, in a recent speech, is said to have dwelt on the probability of a foreign war as the only solution, owing to the opposition of the United States to their continuance in the country.

Between sixteen and seventeen thousand Mexicans, it is stated, have been executed, in accordance with the finding of the Imperial courts martial, since the end of December last.

Further particulars are received of the recent reported Imperial successes at Tehuantepec and in the capture of Papantla, and of the progress of the Republicans in the Pacific States. In the latter, Guaymas, Colima and Mazatlan are said to be in their possession. Corona was wounded, and at Tehuantepec the Republican General Figueroa is reported to have been killed.

An American officer has lately recruited a large number of men for the Republican army in Vera Cruz. The recruits, who are said to be eager to manifest less desire now than formerly for the war with the United States. The latest rumors in that city were that the Republicans had recaptured Monterey, and that General Grant, with a large army, was on the Rio Grande in person.

The English Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on the 6th. The Lord Chancellor stated in the Queen's speech that the relations with Foreign Powers continued friendly, and that as soon as the members were all sworn, her Majesty would communicate the cause for calling Parliament together. In the House of Commons Mr. Denison was re-elected Speaker without opposition. He was conducted to the chair having warmly eulogized by the leaders on both sides of the House. Tributes to the memory of Palmerston were also paid by Speaker Gladstone and Mr. Dis

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

CONGRESS.

Congress is now in session, but there is no public excitement. The Senate has been engaged in a discussion of the Civil Rights bill, and the House in the consideration of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and reports of committees, and other matters of routine business. Nothing of importance has been done in either branch.

MORE BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

British neutrality is having another run of luck. Four iron-clads have been sold to Chili to become *Stonewalls*, *Floridas*, *Alabamas* and *Shenandoahs* against Spanish commerce. When the rebellion collapsed, British neutrality had progressed so far as to have on hand several of this description of vessels, designed for the rebels, in addition to those that had already been furnished to them. It seems that Chili has found no difficulty in securing them, notwithstanding that Great Britain is bound to observe strict neutrality towards Spain. The consequence to Spanish commerce are likely to be very serious. The London *Times* intimates that in the reduction of our navy possibly Chili may have been a liberal purchaser of our vessels. Even if this is the fact, it involves no violation of our neutrality obligations. It is evident, however, that Spain has had her suspicions awakened, for, within the past week some three or four Spanish war vessels have dropped into New York harbor to watch for privateers reported to be fitting out there, just as we sent our naval ships to watch for anglo-rebel pirates in British and French waters. There is little necessity for so much trouble on the part of Spain, because our Government is determined to be rigidly neutral, and to do all the necessary watching herself. On the contrary, British neutrality is of the sort that permits the building and departure of privateers from British ports in the service of all customers. In the present case JOHN BULL has had his sympathies touched in behalf of Chili, by the loss of copper and guano, just as he was moved to help the rebels by the loss of southern cotton. Thus another proof is furnished that British neutrality and British cupidity are synonymous.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Our special dispatch asserts that the President will to-day return to Congress the Freedmen's Bureau bill, for modification. It has been predicted that should the President decline to approve the bill as it was passed, an open rupture between him and Congress would follow. We shall now see.

THE action of the Alabama Senate, refusing a simple charter to a company proposing to facilitate the introduction of white labor into that State, has been denounced as proof of a disloyal spirit. But the New York *Tribune* thinks it was "a sensible proceeding;" and advises Alabama, "before importing labor to give employment and comfort to what she already has." The advice is good, but we question whether the Legislature acted on the idea contained in it,—we hope we are mistaken, however.

THE Cleveland *Leader* denies that MR. STEVENS spoke of the President as "the man at the other end of the avenue," and as "a conduit," and quotes the revised speech of the gentleman, which is more respectful. The correction, we are glad to see from any quarter,—but we gave the language of Mr. STEVENS as originally reported, for which he has been generally held responsible. The *Leader* is unnecessarily troubled about the COMMERCIAL as to "matters of fact."

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—In the House last week MR. STEVENS declared that no party had ever passed a bankrupt law without thereby securing defeat at the subsequent elections. The fate of the pending bill is thought to be doubtful.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE PRESIDENT

The following, which forms a part of an editorial article in the New York *Tribune*, we commend to the thoughtful perusal of all whom it may concern:

> We have never sought to conceal nor to disguise our general sympathy with the latter or radical school: yet we have deemed it unwise and impolitic to denounce and ostracise the other. We have labored, with Wendell Phillips and his set, because we believed their teachings calculated to postpone the result at which we sincerely aimed. Mr. Phillips, in 1860, called Abraham Lincoln "the slave-hound of Illinois," and fought to defeat him; Mr. Phillips, in 1864, desired a more radical candidate for President—and therein we agreed with him but Mr. Lincoln being nominated, we held it our plain duty to support and do our best to defeat him. We had said in earnest—but not quite so abusive abolitionists as Mr. Phillips is followed his lead in 1860, Lincoln would have been beaten, the slave power would have triumphed, and slavery, extended to the Pacific, would have received a new lease of power and of life. Had a like number followed him in 1864, we should have had a McClellan triumph and a McClellan peace—which, at all events, would not have been an anti-slavery peace. Thus Mr. *Phillips* has to-day his head on his shoulders, and is at liberty to speak in public, he owes to those abolitionists who have refused to follow his lead, and who are thereby exposed to his vituperation. We do not see how any one can be soldered or fastened into the President of the United States to Benedict Arnold or to Aaron Burr. We differ with him on some points; our differences may widen into alienation; if so, we intend that the world shall see and feel that we did not invite that catastrophe. The President may be a very good Unionist, yet cherish views on many points from which we dissent. So long as he does not make agreement on those points of difference vital, we shall not do so. The Union party was formed of *Le Democrats*, with the Democrat and Liberate differences; and we adhere to their faith. While it is our joyful, undoubting conviction that the end of these differences, as all our troubles, must be recognition and acceptance of the grand, inspiring truth that all men are equal in natural right, and that the law should affirm and enforce this equality, we do not insist on erecting that faith into a Shibboleth, and anathematizing all who dissent from it. Our confidence that it must ultimately triumph renders us tolerant of present demur to it.

THE RESTORATION OF TENNESSEE.—The Sub-Committee on Reconstruction, who have been engaged for some time taking testimony and inquiring into the condition of affairs in Tennessee, have submitted their report to the committee of fifteen. The committee have had the matter under consideration, and on Friday the question of making Tennessee an exception was discussed at considerable length. It is said that a majority of the Committee are willing to admit Tennessee into the Union as a State if her Constitution is republican in form and a proper application is made to that end. It is said that a portion of her delegation is willing to adopt that principle and ask for admission; others, however, is in direct opposition to the avowed policy of the President, who maintains that Tennessee and the other Southern States were never out of the Union. A majority of the Committee are unalterably opposed to adopt such illegal course, and are willing to, and probably will, adopt it.

NEW YORK AND THE PRESIDENT.—A New York letter says: The public meeting to sustain the President, to which I alluded a few days ago, will probably come off in the early part of next week. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge are doing their best to make the demonstration as impressive as possible, both as regards numbers and the character and standing of the speakers. It is expected that the call, with its principal indorsers, will appear on Monday. A counter-demonstration on the part of the radicals will doubtless follow.

OPPOSITION FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—MESSRS. Fred. Douglass, George F. Downing, Alex. Dank, A. J. Rousier, John F. Cook and others, constituting the delegation representing the colored population of the country, have memorialized Congress against the passage of the amendment to the Constitution now pending in the Senate, and in general terms against any amendment which will allow any of the States to disfranchise any class of citizens on account of race or color.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says: American enterprise is coupled at the slowness of trade. The books of all descriptions of foreign goods are very heavy, and any turn in affairs that will help to reduce them, in the regular way, will be glad welcomed.

THE Legislature of Connecticut, at its last session, passed an act requiring the clerks in the Superior and County Courts annually to make a return to the State librarian of the number of divorces granted since January 1st, 1860, with the causes for which they were granted. The returns have not been received from all the counties. In Hartford county the number of divorces for the past year was 265, of which 146 applications were made by males, and 249 by females, the latter exceeding the former by 103. This gives an average of about 69 applications every year, or 86 at each term of the court. In the same time there were about 3,000 marriages (the statistics for 1865 having been furnished). Under the present law of divorce, therefore, taking the statistics of Hartford county, as the basis of calculation, one out of every twelve couples married is permitted, each year, to be legally separated.

A GENUINE OLD FOGY.—There lives a man in the town of Marion, Wisconsin, who is sixty years old, and who never went to a bar of any kind and took a drink of ardent spirits; never attended a theatre or show of any description; never took a glass of wine, or smoked a pipe or cigar; never went to a ball or danced a step; never played a game of cards, billiards, dominoes, dice or checkers, or any game whatever that is played for money; never courted but one woman, whom he married and lives with yet; never joined any order or organization except the Christian Church, of which he is yet a member, and never had his name in a newspaper but once, which was when he was married, and so refuses to give his name for publication now.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Quartermaster's Department proposes to send to the World's Fair at Paris, France, advertised to be held in the spring, a novelty in the shape of the first army wagon used by the national army during the rebellion. Tents, wagon and kitchen complete, and the celebrated Sibley tent, Burnside and Hooker. Following Hooker to Tennessee, it was transferred to that army, and was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and from thence to Washington. It is certainly in a dilapidated condition. It will, no doubt, create a sensation in the Old World.

There are said to be upwards of fifty different counterfeits of the five cent fractional currency, and probably a greater number each of the 10s, 25s, and 50s. As the penalty and risk of detection are as great in passing a five cent note as in passing notes of the larger denominations, the inference is the operators devote most attention to the denominations affording the largest profit.

Upon consideration among the appropriate Congressional Committee, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it has been settled that a reduction will be made in the tax and duties among distillers and rectifiers' materials, now going to Congress. To what extent this reduction will be made the committee have not yet determined fully, but it will certainly be a liberal decrease.

The Brunt and River Plate Mail, an English journal, has an account of a colony of Welshmen in Patagonia. They have established themselves on the banks of the river Chupat, a beautiful stream capable of navigation, in the northeastern section of the country. The soil is said to be of excellent quality very suitable for growing wheat and all cereals, and there are splendid pasturages for cattle. The Welsh river Chupat empties into New Bay, which is a magnificent sheet, and the harbor of the colony is safe and capacious.

Two pork packing houses, owned by Belknap & Drake, and by Bigley Bros., situated on the river road, below Detroit, were destroyed by fire, with their contents, Friday morning. Loss about thirty thousand dollars; nearly covered by insurance.

A Paris letter makes the inquiry: "Have you heard of the new figure for the cotillion? A small closet after the Pavenport fashion, with a small hole in the upper panel, the door is placed in the centre of the room, and one of the maledancers is shut inside. As the ladies valse round, each passes her hand for an instant through the opening, and the prisoner pronounces the name of the owner of the 'pretty thing.' Should he chance to be right, the door is thrown open, and he spins away into space with the fair one whom he has fortunately found."

The number of steamboats lost on the Western and Southwestern rivers since December 18th, last, is 25, valued at $1,140,000. In addition to this has been added three wharf-boats, valued at $57,000, have been lost.

A letter from Washington county, Illinois, says: The peach buds are all right here. The young wheat looks quite well. There are a number of persons moving into this county. I notice some from Chicago. I think this county will be the best in the State for all kinds of fruit.

The celebrated pacing horse Kinney, Jr., died at New Orleans a few days ago. He was valued at $25,000, and his owners once offered to bet that amount that he could pace his mile in 2:10. He was a large roan, hard coat for hard, a notice some from Chicago. I think this county will be the best in the State for all kinds of fruit.

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In the debate on the appropriation for refurnishing the President's house, Mr. Stevens said that after the death of Mr. Lincoln, nearly every valuable article of furniture had been stolen, including the gold spoons bought when Van Buren was President. There was not furniture enough even for the comfort of Mr. Johnson when he came in. Mr. Stevens added that the amount would be required in addition to the appropriations of last session, was $30,000.

During the recent exhibition of a menagerie near Nancy, the wife of its proprietor was seized by two leopards. The husband, in endeavoring to rescue her, was himself fearfully wounded, but succeeded in saving his wife, though she was badly hurt.

The crowd at the recent opening of the French Legislature by the Emperor Napoleon was so great that the Morocco Ambassador could not gain admittance.

A Convention of the Wool Growers of Illinois will be held at Bloomington on the 21st of this month. It is looked forwarded to with much interest by wool growers of this and neighboring States.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, to whom the building of a railroad from Cincinnati to Kenova, Lawrence county, was referred, have resolved that it is expedient for the city of Cincinnati to contribute $1,000,000 as a bonus to any association of capitalists who will speedily furnish a first class railroad between the two points.

PERSONAL.

—Herr Dr. Julius von Fischwaller, an eccentric German physician, recently died, leaving in his will what he considered a secret for increasing the years of our life. His own age was one hundred and one, and he attributed it to the fact that he always slept with his head to the north, and the rest of his body as nearly as possible in a meridional position. By this means, he thought, the iron in his body became magnetized, and thus increased the energy of the vital principle.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Barker, one of the oldest women in the United States, died at Wheeling, West Virginia, on Saturday last. Her age was one hundred and ten years. She saw General Washington and Aaron Burr when they made their first visit to the Western country.

—William B. Astor owns 1,800 houses in New York. One little house, which, two years ago, he rented for $600, was just let at $1,500 last year, and this year he charges $2,000.

—Said Mr. Bancroft in his oration,—"The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, but then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained. They come to their rightful place under the Constitution as equal, fraternal, sary and inseparable members of the State." Mr. Bancroft is no preacher of the wild theory of State suicide.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., succeeds Mr Frederick Hudson, managing editor of the New York *Herald*, during his absence. Mr. H. has been ordered by his physicians to desist from editorial labors for a year at least. Mr. Bennett has proved himself thoroughly qualified for his position.

—The Prince of Wales has sent a handsome bridal present to Mrs. Henry Johnson, lately Miss Harriet Lane, in acknowledgements of the courtesies tendered him at the White House while that lady presided there.

—General Carl Shurz has been elected editor of the Detroit *Daily Post*, soon to be started in Detroit. The salary is said to be $6,000 per annum.

—The reports of General Wallace's implication in Mexican filibustering schemes are unfounded, he resided down to a quiet practice of law in Crawfordsville.

—The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a decree, signed by the Queen, authorizing the King Consort to confer on the child to which she is about to give birth the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of Isabella the Catholic and St. John-of-Jerusalem, if a boy; and the handcuss of the noble ladies of Queen Maria Louisa, if a girl.

—Accounts from Milan mention in terms of unqualified praise the singing of a French lady, Mlle. Irma Morlo, who appears to have created in *La Favorita* quite a furore and a degree of enthusiasm without precedent in the annals of even Italian enthusiasm.

—One year ago Miss Martha Baldwin, a graduate of Baldwin University, Ohio, was elected to fill the chair of Professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the Baker University, Kansas, while, at the same time, she was 25 years. It is an institution attended by both sexes, and Miss Baldwin has been the sole occupant of the chair above referred to, and is also the only female that does not number such representatives of the South among its population. The universal stagnation which for many years has succeeded the war the scarcity of money, the impossibility of getting employments, and the gloomy future, all conspired to induce many of our active and energetic young men to remove to places where money was plentiful, and employment attainable. There also arose two formidable schemes that threatened and still threaten to drain the youth of her population—not only of that valuable portion of her population, consisting of active and enterprising young men, but of whole families—almost of communities. We refer to the Brazilian and Mexican emigration schemes.—*Richmond Whig*.

THE IRON-CLADS AT LEAGUE ISLAND.—The ice in the Delaware is said to be giving those who have the iron-clads in charge much trouble. The great Ironsides, which lies in front of the Island, has been protected by heavy timbers secured on the outside by chains, and iron shoulding has been put upon the bow over the copper to protect it from the ice. The timbers which have been placed outside have also received a coat of iron mail. The log has been so heavy that they have been obliged to put out extra anchors and chains, notwithstanding they were moored with two heavy bower anchors and 120 fathom of three-inch chains, be sides breast anchors and mooring chains.

The little iron-clads fare better, for they lay half of the time in the mud, where the ice cannot reach them, and so far escaped much injury during the winter months it would be quite impossible to get these vessels out in anything like a reasonable time. These iron-clads constitute the country many millions of dollars to build them, and if the Delaware is to be ice bound much longer, it will cost millions to get them out. Orders have been issued to allow no visitors on board these vessels, as it is said mischief has been written the truth about their condition at League Island, which is no more fitted for an anchorage for the iron-clads than is Dallas's Bay.

SENSELESS ENTHUSIASM.—At the Alcazar Theatre in Rio Janeiro, says the correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "I saw one Russian officer bring in at separate times during the evening, all the flowers that he could carry, and shower them upon an actress; the next day presents to the amount of two thousand dollars. This gentleman, when his floral offerings had given out, and no more were to be obtained, finished his gifts by scaling his cap at her. This was a signal for a scene most ludicrous, and instantly hats of beaver, silk and felt were thrown upon the stage, and rings, gloves, handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas. Every one seemed to be trying to outvie his neighbor in showing bravo and encore; the din was terrific. One man in the gallery, in his excitement, seized a large glass globe from a chandelier, and hurled it upon the stage, but missed his mark and shattered it upon your correspondent's head. Many gentlemen, who had brought their wives to the theatre, left them to find their first visit to the Western country.

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Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

The Ways and Means Committee hope to have their tax bill ready within a week. At present only a part of the Committee have acted upon the subject, but their conclusions will, of course, come before the whole nine members for revision, if need be, and final agreement. The whisky interest is well represented here—the pressure being against any reduction from the present tax of $2 per gallon; and these parties will probably succeed in their object, though some of the Committee are said to favor a reduction of 25@50 per cent, thus compromising with the Commissioners, who recommend one dollar as the future tax.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

A serious division has occurred in the Committee on Banking and Currency, on the question of increasing the National Bank notes by another issue of $100,000,000, and it is impossible to say at the present time whether the increase will be recommended or not. If the proposition is placed purely on the wants of the South, it will fail. Comptroller Clarke's proposition is looked upon as binding to a conclusion of the currency, and it is therefore opposed to several of the leading members on the Banking and Currency Committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There are indications that the proposed Constitutional amendment will not receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate. The Democrats will of course oppose it, so will Senators Doolittle, Cowan, Stuart, and perhaps Dixon, who represent the Administration, and so will Sumner, Wade, Howard, and perhaps three or four other Radical Republicans making at least twenty in all.

REVENUE FROM REBELLIOUS STATES.

The Treasury Department, in reply to a resolution of the House inquiring as to the amount of revenue received from the late rebellious States since the close of the war, have prepared a statement showing the amount received into the Treasury from the 1st of July, 1865, to the last of February, 186 9,10 have been nearly twenty millions of dollars, most of which sum was realized from the sale of captured and abandoned property, and from the internal revenue tax on cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has decided that persons who served in the rebel army forfeited all right and title to pensions or bounty land, which they may have held for services rendered while serving in the United States army previous to the rebellion.

The bill introduced by Senator Morrill, of Maine, taking the Government of the District of Columbia into the hands of Congress, will probably be favorably reported by the Senate District Committee. Under the present system it has cost nearly a million and a quarter to govern the District, which Congress has established a million for the government of the District.

It is probable that Governor Orr will soon lay his hands on some Kentuckians, who are disposed to make trouble. He pronounces Kentucky, next to Virginia, the most disloyal State in the Union.

The Sub-Committee on the Tennessee cases have agreed to report to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, in favor of the immediate admission of the members from that State.

The Treasury Department, until further notice, will pay all Treasury warrants under two thousand dollars, and Quartermasters' and other disbursing officers' certificates under five thousand dollars in cash warrants, and checks on banks above amounts will be paid one half in money and the other half in certificates of indebtedness.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

It is generally believed that the dispatches sent abroad this week by Secretary Seward will cause a coolness, if not a rupture, between the Governments of France and the United States. The dispatches are said to be very similar in tone and position, follows the lead of President Jonhson, and has told the French Emperor that he must say *when* he intends to evacuate Mexico. The general declarations in the speech of his Imperial Majesty are not considered sufficiently explicit, and a more positive statement is demanded. Do not be surprised if the Marquis de Montholon is suddenly recalled from New York, and there awaits instructions.

The Virginia Legislative Delegation Before the Committee on Reconstruction.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

After the interview of President Johnson and the Committee, a formal summons signed by Mr. Fessenden, chairman of the United States Committee on Reconstruction, was served upon the members of the Virginia Committee, except Mr. Pendleton, by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The summons cited the authority of that Committee to call before them persons and papers, and the members of the Virginia Committee accordingly waited upon Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Marshall was detained by sickness and by no other cause.

Mr. Fessenden informed the Virginia committee that the matter had been referred to a sub-committee of three, of which Mr. Howard was chairman. The committee accordingly went to the Committee room and met Mr. Howard. Mr. Dale Carter asked to be examined first, which was agreed to. His statement was given in a private room, after which he left. Mr. Joynes was next examined separately. Mr. Gray left the committee and was not examined. After the examination of Mr. Joynes the further proceedings were carried on in the same room. There were present Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Keen, Mr. Grattan and Mr. Joynes.

Mr. Grattan, being asked whether a jury could be found in Virginia who would find Jefferson Davis guilty of treason, said no; but afterward qualified the remark by saying that as Richmond had always contained a large number of Union men, a jury might be found. When Mr. Grattan gave this opinion, before qualifying it as above, Mr. Joynes rose and said he differed with him in toto. No other member of the committee spoke. Subsequently Mr. Baldwin said, during his examination, that whenever they had asked the thirty-nine Virginians out of every hundred to do anything, they had always responded. The Federal Government; that their cause had been his cause; and that it would consequently be a painful thing to give a vote in opposition. At this point the committee did not adjourn. His reply was that although there was a Union majority in the convention, they would not be found so ignorant of the plans for the adjustment of our sectional difficulties. He also said that if he and Mr. Lincoln's power he could settle the disaffection in fifteen minutes, by withdrawing the troops from our border and then, by calling a convention of all the States. Mr. Howard replied that he would like to see it. Mr. Howard said that he felt certain that Mr. Lincoln never had promised to withdraw the troops from Richmond as an inducement to the Virginia Convention to adjourn, for he would have been swept from his seat by the indignant people of the North. Mr. Baldwin replied that his memory was good, and that such was his impression; but that he was alone with Mr. Lincoln on that occasion, and there was no one to rebut his testimony, he would not give it as anything more than an impression left upon his mind.

The proceedings though formal, were marked by good temper and cordiality, and the Virginia committee and the Sub-Committee on Reconstruction separated with reciprocal kindness and courtesy.

The National Union party in Virginia are preparing for a thorough organization, and will soon hold a public meeting at Richmond. The following is one of the articles of the creed:

> "That it is not to be expected that permanent pacification and amity among the States can be obtained through the agency of the politicians who brought ruin on the South by their schemes of party aggrandizement and their lust of power, and whose hostility to the Union is rather awed into silence than expiated by repentance; that, therefore, the people are bound to elect and keep such men out of office, and to support every measure wisely and tolerantly devised to encourage, protect, uphold and defend the loyal Union sentiment of the South."

LAME DUCKS.—The New York *Times* of yesterday says: The failure of a leading speculative stock firm of the Open Board of Brokers was announced early this forenoon. They are reported heavily short of Erie shares, part of which was sold only a few days ago on three-day options, which they are unable to deliver. They are also reported *short* of the other active Railways, and their default has produced much interest with the position of other brokers who supposed themselves either square or long on stocks, and suddenly and heavily find themselves on the other side. The capital of the house in trouble is said to have been $150,000 a few months ago.

DR. J. J. McBRIDE'S

KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.

Is still performing many wonderful cures. Here is a sample of the certificates we are receiving daily:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1866.

Messrs. McClarran & McKennan—Gentlemen: Having been troubled with Asthma for the last eight years and finding nothing to afford relief, I was induced to try the King of Pain, a bottle of which I purchased from you, and am happy to state that I have found the first relief. Dr. McBride has written the truth about their condition at League Island, which is no more fitted for an anchorage for the iron-clads than is Dallas's Bay.

SENSELESS ENTHUSIASM.—At the Alcazar Theatre in Rio Janeiro, says the correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "I saw one Russian officer bring in at separate times during the evening, all the flowers that he could carry, and shower them upon an actress; the next day presents to the amount of two thousand dollars. This gentleman, when his floral offerings had given out, and no more were to be obtained, finished his gifts by scaling his cap at her. This was a signal for a scene most ludicrous, and instantly hats of beaver, silk and felt were thrown upon the stage, and rings, gloves, handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas. Every one seemed to be trying to outvie his neighbor in showing bravo and encore; the din was terrific. One man in the gallery, in his excitement, seized a large glass globe from a chandelier, and hurled it upon the stage, but missed his mark and shattered it upon your correspondent's head. Many gentlemen, who had brought their wives to the theatre, left them to find their first visit to the Western country.

—William B. Astor owns 1,800 houses in New York. One little house, which, two years ago, he rented for $600, was just let at $1,500 last year, and this year he charges $2,000.

—Said Mr. Bancroft in his oration,—"The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, but then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained. They come to their rightful place under the Constitution as equal, fraternal, sary and inseparable members of the State." Mr. Bancroft is no preacher of the wild theory of State suicide.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., succeeds Mr Frederick Hudson, managing editor of the New York *Herald*, during his absence. Mr. H. has been ordered by his physicians to desist from editorial labors for a year at least. Mr. Bennett has proved himself thoroughly qualified for his position.

—The Prince of Wales has sent a handsome bridal present to Mrs. Henry Johnson, lately Miss Harriet Lane, in acknowledgements of the courtesies tendered him at the White House while that lady presided there.

—General Carl Shurz has been elected editor of the Detroit *Daily Post*, soon to be started in Detroit. The salary is said to be $6,000 per annum.

—The reports of General Wallace's implication in Mexican filibustering schemes are unfounded, he resided down to a quiet practice of law in Crawfordsville.

—The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a decree, signed by the Queen, authorizing the King Consort to confer on the child to which she is about to give birth the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of Isabella the Catholic and St. John-of-Jerusalem, if a boy; and the handcuss of the noble ladies of Queen Maria Louisa, if a girl.

—Accounts from Milan mention in terms of unqualified praise the singing of a French lady, Mlle. Irma Morlo, who appears to have created in *La Favorita* quite a furore and a degree of enthusiasm without precedent in the annals of even Italian enthusiasm.

—One year ago Miss Martha Baldwin, a graduate of Baldwin University, Ohio, was elected to fill the chair of Professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the Baker University, Kansas, while, at the same time, she was 25 years. It is an institution attended by both sexes, and Miss Baldwin has been the sole occupant of the chair above referred to, and is also the only female that does not number such representatives of the South among its population. The universal stagnation which for many years has succeeded the war the scarcity of money, the impossibility of getting employments, and the gloomy future, all conspired to induce many of our active and energetic young men to remove to places where money was plentiful, and employment attainable. There also arose two formidable schemes that threatened and still threaten to drain the youth of her population—not only of that valuable portion of her population, consisting of active and enterprising young men, but of whole families—almost of communities. We refer to the Brazilian and Mexican emigration schemes.—*Richmond Whig*.

THE IRON-CLADS AT LEAGUE ISLAND.—The ice in the Delaware is said to be giving those who have the iron-clads in charge much trouble. The great Ironsides, which lies in front of the Island, has been protected by heavy timbers secured on the outside by chains, and iron shoulding has been put upon the bow over the copper to protect it from the ice. The timbers which have been placed outside have also received a coat of iron mail. The log has been so heavy that they have been obliged to put out extra anchors and chains, notwithstanding they were moored with two heavy bower anchors and 120 fathom of three-inch chains, be sides breast anchors and mooring chains.

The little iron-clads fare better, for they lay half of the time in the mud, where the ice cannot reach them, and so far escaped much injury during the winter months it would be quite impossible to get these vessels out in anything like a reasonable time. These iron-clads constitute the country many millions of dollars to build them, and if the Delaware is to be ice bound much longer, it will cost millions to get them out. Orders have been issued to allow no visitors on board these vessels, as it is said mischief has been written the truth about their condition at League Island, which is no more fitted for an anchorage for the iron-clads than is Dallas's Bay.

SENSELESS ENTHUSIASM.—At the Alcazar Theatre in Rio Janeiro, says the correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "I saw one Russian officer bring in at separate times during the evening, all the flowers that he could carry, and shower them upon an actress; the next day presents to the amount of two thousand dollars. This gentleman, when his floral offerings had given out, and no more were to be obtained, finished his gifts by scaling his cap at her. This was a signal for a scene most ludicrous, and instantly hats of beaver, silk and felt were thrown upon the stage, and rings, gloves, handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas. Every one seemed to be trying to outvie his neighbor in showing bravo and encore; the din was terrific. One man in the gallery, in his excitement, seized a large glass globe from a chandelier, and hurled it upon the stage, but missed his mark and shattered it upon your correspondent's head. Many gentlemen, who had brought their wives to the theatre, left them to find their first visit to the Western country.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE ARGUS PETROLEUM CO.,
COLUMBIA, Pa., February 17, 1866.

☞ **NOTICE.**—A **SPECIAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the ARGUS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office, on MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety or repeal or the resolution passed at the last meeting, authorizing the sale of the reserved stock, and to act upon the proposition of levying an assessment on the capital stock for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness of the Company, and for the further prosecuting of the work; and also to consider the proposed amendments to the By-Laws in regard to prohibiting notices to stockholders, and as to what shall constitute a quorum of stockholders.

By order of the Board. A. J. KAUFFMAN,
fe19-2w Secretary.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 17th, 1866.

TO THE HON. JOHN MORRISON,

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY: WHEREAS, A bill is now pending in our State Legislature, whereby the whole License Law is connected with taverns, inns, and eating houses, in Allegheny county, is so changed as to remove the power to grant or refuse a license from the court, to one to be named by the Treasurer of the county, authorizing him to grant license to one and all making application, on the payment of a stipulated sum, thereby throwing the business open to all without restraint: the undersigned therefore request you, as Mayor of the city, to call a meeting of the citizens for MONDAY EVENING, February 19th, at EXCELSIOR HALL, at 7½ o'clock to consider and take action in the premises.

A. K. BELL, C. C. BENNEY,
THOMAS T. DALF, THOS. CHATTLER,
JOHN DRAN, COOPER FIELDING,
THOS. H. HOWE, ISAAC CHARLTON,
JAMES MARSHALL, W. G. WARREN,
And sixty-five others.

In compliance with the request above made, a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny will be held at EXCELSIOR HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., to consider and take action on the case stated.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, fe17-3d

OPERA GLASSES LOST.

Lost, on THURSDAY EVENING, on the Manchester Street Car Line, A PAIR OF OPERA GLASSES. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at

D. COOPER & CO.'S
No. 75 Market st.
fe19-1t

FOR SALE.—Two Desirable Country residences situate at Torrens's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Leet Library. The lot contains five acres on which there is a choice variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c. The houses are brick—the containing twelve rooms, and finished in first class style with all the modern improvements. The other contains nine rooms. The lot can be divided giving to each house 2½ acres. There is also a good Carriage House, Stabling and Spring House attached to each house, and a never failing spring of pure soft water. Inquire of

FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third St.
fe19-2w

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE DWELLING.

As I am about moving to the country, I offer for sale the desirable dwelling in which I reside, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, on the Second Bank; large brick house with 16 rooms; hall 7 feet wide by 46 feet long; double parlors; dining room 24 feet long and wash-house on the first floor; furnished with all the modern improvements, gas, and water laid on and through the house, with range and furnace, brick stable and carriage house, ice house, &c. The house is in complete repair. The lot is fifty feet front, through to Liberty street, and 274 feet deep. On the lot is some choice fruit, Peaches, Pears and Grapes, and as the canal is now being filled up, it will be one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and easy of access, it being only fifteen minutes' walk from the business part of the two cities. Possession given and the Spring Garden passenger car will be running in a few months within a few rods of the door.

Also, a 3 story brick store, No. 289 Liberty St., opposite head of Wood street

The Daily Commercial

[From the United States Service Magazine.]

GRAY AND BLUE.

"The only difference in your war,"
I heard a Yankee say,
"Is that it's gray on one hand and blue,
The other clad in gray."

I went into a Federal camp;
I heard the drums and fife,
"Hurrah" here comes the newspapers,"
And saw them run to buy.

I went along the Valley road,
And met a funeral train,
They bore a soldier to his early grave,
And he was dressed in gray.

I heard a proclamation out,
Another call for men,
And many a soldier rose that day,
And donned the suit of gray.

I read a telegram,
Which told a victory won,
And many a widow's heart that day
Was broken for her son.

I read a speech of Lincoln's,
Which filled my heart with joy,
And many a mother blessed the day
That gave the world this boy.

I read a speech of Davis',
Which filled my heart with woe,
And many a maiden dressed in black
Was mourning for her beau.

I read

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE WORK HOUSE.—The Directors who have in charge the erection of the Work House for this county, met at the Court House on Saturday, but only had current business before them, and adjourned.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—On Saturday Joseph Mellon and Dominick Gallagher were arrested and taken before Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. The charge was fully proven, when the Mayor fined them fifty dollars and costs, which, being paid, said were discharged.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Weller Bryant, Esq., offers for sale his desirable dwelling, situated on the Second Bank, Fourth ward, Allegheny, also a warehouse, No. 239 Liberty street, and a warehouse, No. 3 Irwin street. The warehouses are located in the business centre of the city, and are valuable investments. See advertisement.

THIEVES FRUSTRATED.—On Friday night, as night watchman Cheeseman was making his rounds, he discovered two men attempting to break into the jewelry store of Mr. Johnston & Will, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets. The officer gave the alarm, when the thieves beat a hasty retreat, and succeeded in effecting their escape.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Before Judge McCandless.

On Saturday morning, on motion of Wm. Linn, Esq., the amount of bail in the case of Wm. Hart, committed to jail by the United States Commissioner of Erie, on a charge of counterfeiting was fixed at three thousand dollars.

The Court directed that the decree for the forfeiture of the distillery of W. J. Bryan, issued in consequence of the default of the respondent to appear, be set aside, the respondent permitted to file an answer in defense.

Alleged Counterfeiters Arrested.

On Saturday afternoon two young men named George Little and George Elliott, were arrested by officers Mesaner and Herron and taken before United States Commissioner Sproul, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit Treasury note of the denomination of ten dollars. It was proved at the hearing before the Commissioner that the accused had visited a number of stores and drinking saloons, and endeavored to pass the note, but had not been successful. The Commissioner being satisfied that they were aware of the spurious character of the note, committed them to jail, in default of bail, to answer the charge at the next term of the United States District Court. Messrs. Mesaners and Herron, the officers who arrested the prisoners, deserve credit for the masterly manner in which they tracked them through the city.

The Sufferers by the Late Fire.

The committee appointed by the members of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, to solicit contributions from our citizens in aid of the sufferers by the fire on Prospect street, on last Thursday night, attended to the duties of their appointment on Saturday, and succeeded in collecting five hundred and fifty dollars. It is their intention to visit a number of our merchants and manufacturers to-day, and increase the sum to as large an amount as possible. The number of families who suffered by the fire is computed at thirty, twenty-six of whom are destitute of the necessaries of life, and our citizens should contribute liberally to their relief. On the 11th of December last, a disastrous fire occurred in the upper end of the Third ward, Allegheny, and therefore township, by which forty-eight families were rendered destitute and houseless. A movement was immediately inaugurated in Allegheny to collect money for their relief. The call was responded to by the citizens, and *three thousand one hundred dollars* raised within a few weeks. Now, in all fairness at large, should be raised for the present sufferers, which will render their condition as comfortable as before the disaster.

Sad Accident—A Man Killed by a Fall

On Saturday night about eleven o'clock, a young man named Peter Metz, while walking along Clark street, near Hardscrabble, fell into a cellar, and sustained injuries of such a serious nature as to cause his death in a few hours afterwards. The night was very dark, and the deceased while passing along the street, did not observe that the cellar door of a house belonging to Jacob Boyden was open, and was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of ten or twelve feet, falling heavily upon his head. His moanings were heard by the occupants of the house, when assistance was afforded him, and he was carried to his residence on Second street, where he lingered in the most intense agony o'clock yesterday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. The deceased was a glassblower by trade, and was a temperate and industrious man. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely fate. Coroner Clawson, in the body yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." It is understood that the relations of the deceased will institute proceedings against the owner of the building for damages, on the entrance to the cellar was unprotected by a door, and the steps were broken and dilapidated. A number of these "man-traps" exist in this city more particularly on Third street, between Wood and Market, which should be repaired immediately, or the parties may be called upon to pay heavy bills of damages.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday night, near Larimer's Station, about twenty miles from this city. A stock and an oil train, which left this city during the afternoon, were detained on the track while some cars of a forward train were being shifted. The front part of the train was composed of stock cars; next were several open trucks containing barrels of oil, and in the rear of these was a "sleeper" or emigrant car, in which were several drovers, owners of the live stock. While these men were seated around a red hot stove, a hind train came thundering eastward on the same track. One of the men happened to see the impending danger, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in breaking the fastening of a side window, and, with two or three others escaped from the car as it was struck by the locomotive of the train No. 3. A terrible crash followed. In the instant the cars came in contact, the cars laden with oil were jammed; barrels bursted, and the oil took a stream in all directions. Unfortunately, one of the drovers, Mr. Edward Aithause, of Reading, had not escaped before the collision took place, and he was literally covered with oil, and his clothing thoroughly saturated. The oil took fire from the stove, and instantaneously the poor man was covered by a sheet of flame. In this condition he managed to leave the car, and ran, or walked on the ground, the fire blazed several feet above his head. As soon as he was discovered, a number of persons conducted him to a creek near by, portions of his burning clothes dropping from his body as he proceeded, and by immersing him in the water, the fire was extinguished. When taken from the stream Mr. Aithause was entirely naked, and his body found to be burned in a most shocking manner. He was taken to a hotel near where the accident occurred, and although medical assistance was rendered, he died on Friday last. The men in charge of the train escaped with a few bruises and an old Scottie in this city. Miss Daly will present the play entitled "The Female American Cousin," in which she has won golden opinions here last season. She is a capital comedienne, and will be greeted by a large audience to-night.

VARIETIES.—Manager Newell will this evening present the much admired Irish play of "Ireland as it Is," with Miss Carrie Lyons as "Honor." The usual melange of singing, dancing and burlesques will form part of the entertainment. The Varieties, under the management of Mr. Newell, has become quite a popular place of amusement.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—Saturday was a gala day at the Central Park, the enclosure being rather uncomfortably crowded, so far as skating was concerned. The skating of the Meagher Brothers was the grand attraction, and their performances on the ice were remarkably pleasing. The managers of the park announce that the Meaghers will skate this afternoon, and Monday and Wednesday afternoons, provided the weather is favorable.

DIED.

LOUGHRY.—On Sunday morning, at forty-five minutes past six o'clock, HARRY E. LOUGHRY, youngest son of Wm. and M. A. Loughry, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral to start from the family residence, No. 86 Penn street, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, to Allegheny Cemetery.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter in the same space, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and for the same time to come beyond the reach of competition.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Although but just entering on its third year, the COMMERCIAL has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the West, and in the Eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the COMMERCIAL aims to occupy a fair and honorable position on the political questions of the day, and to discuss the merits, asking only just and much favor and attention as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will not be a party organ, but be devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh, it will continue to be a Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue, with whatever influence it may possess or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to Truth, the COMMERCIAL will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty though not servile support.

The Latest News.

Few journals in the country spend so much money to obtaining the latest news relating to matters interest as the COMMERCIAL. In the single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average about ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH—or more in one month probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburgh paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the COMMERCIAL is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and its facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this point of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

Market Reports.

The Daily Reports of the COMMERCIAL of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets are prepared with independent and experienced Reporters, and their wide-spread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the COMMERCIAL, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

The Financial Department.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

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"THE PULPIT,"

in which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Constitutes another peculiar feature of great value.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Whereas, letters of administration upon the Estate of OLIVER P. BERRY, deceased, late of the borough of McKeesport, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same. THOMAS PENNEY,
jan2-15awdw Administrator.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 17.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was generally steady at the Stock Exchange, with a fair demand for stock. There were considerable rumbasses on the part of the bears after board. New York Central was the feature, and rose to 92¾, and the balance of the list was stronger. The market was firmer at the second board, with some, customer is trying to see how little he can get along with until there's a more solid condition produced in the markets.

—The transactions for the first two weeks at the Pittsburgh Clearing House show rather a small business; yet, considering the dullness that prevails in almost every department of trade, it is not surprising that the volume of business with our banks is not very large. We present below the amount of clearances and the balances each day commencing at the Clearing House is this city. All the banks are not yet in the Association, but it is expected that it will soon include the whole of them:

PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE.

1866.	Exchanges.	Balances.
February 5	$ 132,567 90	$ 20,240 85
" 6	188,256 42	27,466 18
" 7	159,230 21	21,668 15
" 8	153,576 76	27,778 76
" 9	167,230 46	31,741 85
" 10	175,752 80	29,661 40
" 12	202,625 93	26,316 50
" 13	189,192 67	29,219 25
" 14	207,689 45	30,696 77
" 15	194,365 75	44,912 20
" 16	174,248 30	41,010 91
" 17	120,917 94	29,235 60
Total	$2,269,453 33	$700,007 55

The associated bank officers in New York held a meeting Friday on the subject of Mr. Spinner's reply to the resolutions adopted at a former conference respecting the taxation of gross instead of net deposits. The result was, says the *Herald*, the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington for the purpose of representing the case to the Treasurer, the tone of whose letter is regarded as offensive, characterizing the resolutions as ill-digested, with considerable liabilities, as opposed the case was speculation in petroleum. London intelligence by the last steamer had given rise to excites some uneasiness in the market and aided somewhat the depression. In the early part Central was active under a clique demand, and rose to 92¾, the highest point reached; but the quarter of one per cent. upon the average amount of its deposits means upon the average of its gross deposits each day, and not upon the daily balances after the exchanges at the Clearing House, or, in other words, upon the net deposits of the bank each day. This is a doubtful interpretation of the law, but if sustained it is clearly inequitable and will need amendment.

The *Tribune* says: The reply of the Treasurer of the United States to the meeting of bank officers, excites a good deal of comment. The First National not writing to contend with the Department, has already received from it and paid the tax upon the gross amount of the law as determined by Mr. Spinner. Its report of gross deposits is now $4,783,662; previously reported, $5,771,200; the increase is $987,538. The additional duty on which is $7,406 75, making the total tax of the six months $62,115 61. This bank keeps no broker's accounts and is touched lightly in comparison to banks having the accounts of the banks and bankers. One bank of this kind is to pay under the new construction of the law $68,000 additional tax. Under Mr. Spinner's ruffing there will be a contraction in speculative transaction, from the obvious fact that these banks cannot afford to pay the tax upon deposits growing out of the present system of doing business.

—The latest money article of the London *Times* we have at hand, bearing date the 30th ult., looks with gloomy forebodings upon the commercial affairs of the United Kingdom. It says the rate of exchange at Philadelphia and New York on London, for bills at sixty days' sight, is 108¾ and 108¾. At this rate there is no profit on the importation of bullion into the United States. It then goes on to show by facts and figures that the condition of British monetary affairs is daily becoming more serious. One important matter to be taken into consideration in reviewing the present financial condition of Great Britain to which the *Times* does not refer, and it is the significant fact that foreign exchange is ruling so much against us, though than it has been at any time since 1861, ere the war for the Union began. This favorable omen of our monetary condition will dispel effectually the illusion the *Times* indulged in, that overtrading with America caused the present depression in British finances.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 19, 1866.

Trade remains dull in all the various departments. Dealers generally are waiting for the Spring trade to open. The weather has moderated, and was quite pleasant at the time of writing this report. So far as regards the leading articles prices have undergone but few changes; operators have come to purchase to lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants. They don't appear to have any confidence in the present prices. The present mild weather will open up navigation in the Ohio river. Several boats that were ice bound have arrived.

ASHES.—The market was firm with a good local demand. The supply in the market at present is not large. Pearls—sales 5 tons 12c. Soda ash 10 tons 12c.

BUTTER.—The supply has been ample and prices have advanced. Among the sales were the following: 17 tubs fresh roll, in lots, at 30 to 32c; 30 do packing at 28c. Inferior descriptions sold at lower figures, as par quality.

EGGS.—Were scarce and were held at an advance. Sales 16 bbls, part to arrive, 35c.

FLOUR.—The market continues quite a fair trade demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. The stock in hand is sufficient for the present wants of purchasers. Among the sales were the following: 30 bbls family at $10 50; 50 do at $10 75; 100 do at $10 87½; 50 do at $10 25, and 60 bbls at $10 50. Spring Wheat Flour—Sales of 125 bbls, in lots, at $9 00, @ $9 25@$9 40 ₱ bbl. Floor in the Chicago market was quiet and dull on Saturday.

HOMINY.—Dull. Sales of 10 bbls at 3½@4c.

GRAIN.—The market was more active and dealers manifested more confidence than during the past few days past. Rye—There was a good demand—sales 3,500 bu of Pennsylvania in store during March, and 4,000 bu purchased by one firm at that figure. Corn—The demand was moderate. Sales of 5,000 bu, in store, at 80c, and 800 do, ear from, store, at 79c. Barley—Sales of 300 bu, spring, from store, at 80c; sales of 4 wagon loads spring at 85c; and 1 do fall at 90c. Oats—Steady. Sales of 600 bu Spring at 46c; 350 do at 45c; 1 order of 2 do at 44c; 200 do at 43c; 200 do at 42c. Prices too irregular to quote correctly.

MALT.—The following, we note sales of 2,000 bushels—going east—of spring, at $1 40; Fall, at $1 50 ₱ bush.

APPLES.—The market remains firm, with a good demand. Sales of 100 bbls at $4 75 fallen off; sales of 90 bbls, in lots, at $6 50@7 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES.—Are in fair demand, with a liberal amount in market. Sales of 50 bbls on the levee at $1 at 2 do. delivered, at $1 per 20; 1 car do, $1 12½; 80 bbls, at $2 50@3 00 from store; 1 car do, $1 10; 1 do, at $1 in 9 bush.

DRIED APPLES.—There is a fair trade demand for this article; sales of 25 bbls choice eastern, at 16c; 10 do, for choice at 15c. Western, 12c.

DRIED PEACHES.—Sales of 10 sacks halves, at 25c; 5 do, at 23c.

BEANS.—Sales of 30 bbls prime New York, at $2 25 ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES.—Market inactive; sales of 10 bbls of cultivated, at $15 00.

LARD.—The market was not very active, but prices were unchanged; sales of 30 bbls No. 1, at @ 85 ₱ gallon.

FISH.—Steady. Sales of 50 half bbls Lake Herring at $5 00. Sales of 10 bbls White Fish at $6 00.

CHEESE.—There is a good jobbing demand for this article. Sales of 25 bbls Eastern, at 19c; 20 do Hamburg at 22c.

WOOL.—Sales 20 bush. Prime at $7 50.

LIME.—Sales 50 bbls White at $2 25.

HAY.—The offerings at the scales were light. Sales of 2 loads at $20 per ton; 1 do at $21 per ton.

PITTED CHERRIES.—Sales 20 bbls at 50c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Market dull. Sales 10 bbls at $4 50@5 00 ₱ cwt.

PEARSALS.—Sales of 15 bush. at depot, at $2 70 ₱ bush.

BACON.—We continue to notice a good trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. Sales 5,000 lbs Sugar Cured Shoulders, 1,000 lbs do, at 12½c; 2,000 do Sugar Cured Hams, at 18c, and 3,000 lbs Sides, ribbed, at 18c.

LARD.—The market was unsettled. Sales 20 bbls City Rectified, at 23½@23 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 19, 1866.

The following are the receipts of oil by rail for the past week, (the Allegheny river continues closed,) also from the first of January, by river and rail, with a comparison with 1865 for the period:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total
Monday, Feb. 12	.....	1,311	1,311
Tuesday, Feb. 13	.....	900	900
Wednesday, Feb. 14	.....	253	253
Thursday, Feb. 15	.....	445	445
Friday, Feb. 16	.....	111	111
Saturday, Feb. 17	.....	215	215
Total	.....	3,127	3,127
Since January 1	45,054	44,476	89,530
Total to February 10	.....	47,608	92,657
Same time 1865	.....	14,647	19,354
Increase of 1866	40,347	32,956	73,303

The Oil market during the week was dull, the sales being limited of both Crude and Refined. The former was disposed of at a slight decline in some instances, whilst of the latter a very material decline was established. The stock of Crude in the hands of parties that held by refiners, has been reduced to a small amount; any dealer that would want a good round lot would have to purchase, subject to the opening of navigation. The sales of Crude are—some 40 bbls at 10@10c in bulk or the packages returned, the difference in prices being governed altogether by the gravity. The week's sales foot up as follows; Sales of lots on the spot, 1,625 barrels; sales for delivery in the opening of navigation, 10,800 barrels, making a total of 12,225 barrels at the rates we have specified. The sales for Philadelphia delivery amounted to 4800 bbls at 31c delivered there. These figures are more favorable to the sellers than the rates obtained here. Refined Oils were dull; buyers held out, there being a wide difference in the views of operators; besides there were neither Eastern or Foreign demands. On Thursday 2,000 bbls were sold for shipment by river, lightstraw to white, were made at 38½c, the lowest figure we have sold for a long time. On Friday sales of strictly prime qualities were made at 40c. We also note a sale of 1,000 bbls for Philadelphia delivery at 40c. Free Oil was more fancied, with sales of a few hundred barrels at 65@66c per gallon.

TAR.—Prices during the week declined 50 cents per barrel. The market closing dull at $3 25 per barrel, with a light demand.

RESIDUE.—The best view decline appears to be in this article. Sold and sold as low as 10 cents per gallon; a poor article—The demand appears to be but little its own as regards prices. We note sales of Eureka and Soho brands at previous prices.

CASKS.—There was nothing done for immediate delivery. Inquiries for sales of 100 barrels at the without packages, to be delivered after the resumption of navigation. Sales 6,000 barrels, to be delivered in Philadelphia on navigation opening in March, April and May, at 35c per gallon.

BOXING.—There was nothing done in bonded. Price were nominal. Free oil was more fancied. We note sales of 200 boxes at 60c per gallon. Small lots were sold for city use at the usual advance.

Oil Receipts per M. S. W. Navigation Co.

W B Day & Co, 124 bbls (Green county crude oil).

Hog Markets.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The receipts of hogs continue light, but are greater than needed for butchers' use, and a few for feeding purposes. The receipts for the week are 3,961; for the season, 261,145. Total packing last year 345,000. Prices remain as before, as is no competition among buyers. Gross hogs sell at 6¾ to 7c; 40 to 50 lbs, 7c; 50 to 60 lbs, 7¼c; 60 to 70 lbs, 7½c; 70 to 80 lbs, 7¾c; 80 to 90 lbs, 8c; 90 to 100 lbs, 8¼c; 100 to 110 lbs, 8½c; 110 to 120 lbs, 8¾c; 120 to 130 lbs, 9c; 130 to 140 lbs, 9¼c; 140 to 150 lbs, 9½c; 150 to 160 lbs, 9¾c; 160 to 170 lbs, 10c; 170 to 180 lbs, 10¼c; 180 to 190 lbs, 10½c; 190 to 200 lbs, 10¾c; 200 to 210 lbs, 11c; 210 to 220 lbs, 11¼c; 220 to 230 lbs, 11½c; 230 to 240 lbs, 11¾c; 240 to 250 lbs, 12c; 250 to 260 lbs, 12¼c; 260 to 270 lbs, 12½c; 270 to 280 lbs, 12¾c; 280 to 290 lbs, 13c; 290 to 300 lbs, 13¼c; 300 to 310 lbs, 13½c; 310 to 320 lbs, 13¾c; 320 to 330 lbs, 14c; 330 to 340 lbs, 14¼c; 340 to 350 lbs, 14½c; 350 to 360 lbs, 14¾c; 360 to 370 lbs, 15c; 370 to 380 lbs, 15¼c; 380 to 390 lbs, 15½c; 390 to 400 lbs, 15¾c; 400 to 410 lbs, 16c; 410 to 420 lbs, 16¼c; 420 to 430 lbs, 16½c; 430 to 440 lbs, 16¾c; 440 to 450 lbs, 17c; 450 to 460 lbs, 17¼c; 460 to 470 lbs, 17½c; 470 to 480 lbs, 17¾c; 480 to 490 lbs, 18c; 490 to 500 lbs, 18¼c; 500 to 510 lbs, 18½c; 510 to 520 lbs, 18¾c; 520 to 530 lbs, 19c; 530 to 540 lbs, 19¼c; 540 to 550 lbs, 19½c; 550 to 560 lbs, 19¾c; 560 to 570 lbs, 20c; 570 to 580 lbs, 20¼c; 580 to 590 lbs, 20½c; 590 to 600 lbs, 20¾c; 600 to 610 lbs, 21c; 610 to 620 lbs, 21¼c; 620 to 630 lbs, 21½c; 630 to 640 lbs, 21¾c; 640 to 650 lbs, 22c; 650 to 660 lbs, 22¼c; 660 to 670 lbs, 22½c; 670 to 680 lbs, 22¾c; 680 to 690 lbs, 23c; 690 to 700 lbs, 23¼c; 700 to 710 lbs, 23½c; 710 to 720 lbs, 23¾c; 720 to 730 lbs, 24c; 730 to 740 lbs, 24¼c; 740 to 750 lbs, 24½c; 750 to 760 lbs, 24¾c; 760 to 770 lbs, 25c; 770 to 780 lbs, 25¼c; 780 to 790 lbs, 25½c; 790 to 800 lbs, 25¾c; 800 to 810 lbs, 26c; 810 to 820 lbs, 26¼c; 820 to 830 lbs, 26½c; 830 to 840 lbs, 26¾c; 840 to 850 lbs, 27c; 850 to 860 lbs, 27¼c; 860 to 870 lbs, 27½c; 870 to 880 lbs, 27¾c; 880 to 890 lbs, 28c; 890 to 900 lbs, 28¼c; 900 to 910 lbs, 28½c; 910 to 920 lbs, 28¾c; 920 to 930 lbs, 29c; 930 to 940 lbs, 29¼c; 940 to 950 lbs, 29½c; 950 to 960 lbs, 29¾c; 960 to 970 lbs, 30c; 970 to 980 lbs, 30¼c; 980 to 990 lbs, 30½c; 990 to 1000 lbs, 30¾c; 1000 to 1010 lbs, 31c; 1010 to 1020 lbs, 31¼c; 1020 to 1030 lbs, 31½c; 1030 to 1040 lbs, 31¾c; 1040 to 1050 lbs, 32c; 1050 to 1060 lbs, 32¼c; 1060 to 1070 lbs, 32½c; 1070 to 1080 lbs, 32¾c; 1080 to 1090 lbs, 33c; 1090 to 1100 lbs, 33¼c; 1100 to 1110 lbs, 33½c; 1110 to 1120 lbs, 33¾c; 1120 to 1130 lbs, 34c; 1130 to 1140 lbs, 34¼c; 1140 to 1150 lbs, 34½c; 1150 to 1160 lbs, 34¾c; 1160 to 1170 lbs, 35c; 1170 to 1180 lbs, 35¼c; 1180 to 1190 lbs, 35½c; 1190 to 1200 lbs, 35¾c; 1200 to 1210 lbs, 36c; 1210 to 1220 lbs, 36¼c; 1220 to 1230 lbs, 36½c; 1230 to 1240 lbs, 36¾c; 1240 to 1250 lbs, 37c; 1250 to 1260 lbs, 37¼c; 1260 to 1270 lbs, 37½c; 1270 to 1280 lbs, 37¾c; 1280 to 1290 lbs, 38c; 1290 to 1300 lbs, 38¼c; 1300 to 1310 lbs, 38½c; 1310 to 1320 lbs, 38¾c; 1320 to 1330 lbs, 39c; 1330 to 1340 lbs, 39¼c; 1340 to 1350 lbs, 39½c; 1350 to 1360 lbs, 39¾c; 1360 to 1370 lbs, 40c; 1370 to 1380 lbs, 40¼c; 1380 to 1390 lbs, 40½c; 1390 to 1400 lbs, 40¾c; 1400 to 1410 lbs, 41c; 1410 to 1420 lbs, 41¼c; 1420 to 1430 lbs, 41½c; 1430 to 1440 lbs, 41¾c; 1440 to 1450 lbs, 42c; 1450 to 1460 lbs, 42¼c; 1460 to 1470 lbs, 42½c; 1470 to 1480 lbs, 42¾c; 1480 to 1490 lbs, 43c; 1490 to 1500 lbs, 43¼c; 1500 to 1510 lbs, 43½c; 1510 to 1520 lbs, 43¾c; 1520 to 1530 lbs, 44c; 1530 to 1540 lbs, 44¼c; 1540 to 1550 lbs, 44½c; 1550 to 1560 lbs, 44¾c; 1560 to 1570 lbs, 45c; 1570 to 1580 lbs, 45¼c; 1580 to 1590 lbs, 45½c; 1590 to 1600 lbs, 45¾c; 1600 to 1610 lbs, 46c; 1610 to 1620 lbs, 46¼c; 1620 to 1630 lbs, 46½c; 1630 to 1640 lbs, 46¾c; 1640 to 1650 lbs, 47c; 1650 to 1660 lbs, 47¼c; 1660 to 1670 lbs, 47½c; 1670 to 1680 lbs, 47¾c; 1680 to 1690 lbs, 48c; 1690 to 1700 lbs, 48¼c; 1700 to 1710 lbs, 48½c; 1710 to 1720 lbs, 48¾c; 1720 to 1730 lbs, 49c; 1730 to 1740 lbs, 49¼c; 1740 to 1750 lbs, 49½c; 1750 to 1760 lbs, 49¾c; 1760 to 1770 lbs, 50c; 1770 to 1780 lbs, 50¼c; 1780 to 1790 lbs, 50½c; 1790 to 1800 lbs, 50¾c; 1800 to 1810 lbs, 51c; 1810 to 1820 lbs, 51¼c; 1820 to 1830 lbs, 51½c; 1830 to 1840 lbs, 51¾c; 1840 to 1850 lbs, 52c; 1850 to 1860 lbs, 52¼c; 1860 to 1870 lbs, 52½c; 1870 to 1880 lbs, 52¾c; 1880 to 1890 lbs, 53c; 1890 to 1900 lbs, 53¼c; 1900 to 1910 lbs, 53½c; 1910 to 1920 lbs, 53¾c; 1920 to 1930 lbs, 54c; 1930 to 1940 lbs, 54¼c; 1940 to 1950 lbs, 54½c; 1950 to 1960 lbs, 54¾c; 1960 to 1970 lbs, 55c; 1970 to 1980 lbs, 55¼c; 1980 to 1990 lbs, 55½c; 1990 to 2000 lbs, 55¾c; 2000 to 2010 lbs, 56c; 2010 to